

No. 206 DECEMBER 1985

Spearhead

50p

The Ulster deal with Dublin



TREACHERY

IS THE WORD

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news



TREACHERY AND LOYALTY

On left: Irish Premier Fitzgerald with Mrs. Thatcher at the signing ceremony; on right: The Rev. Ian Paisley condemns the sell-out

Thatcher's treachery

When Mr. Enoch Powell used the word 'treachery' in description of the Thatcher Government's new deal with the Irish Republic over Ulster he was speaking nothing more than the truth. The latest agreement with Dublin, whatever the window dressing used to make it palatable to the British public, is nothing other than a contemptible betrayal of perhaps the British nation's most loyal and patriotic community.

It is no defence of this agreement to say that it leaves British sovereignty over Northern Ireland intact and that it guarantees the right of her people to remain in the United Kingdom as long as they wish. The very act of recognition of the right of a foreign state—moreover a state which contains in its constitution a clause laying claim to sovereignty over Northern Ireland—to be 'consulted' on a wide range of matters relating to the administration of that province **must** be seen as a first step towards British abdication of Ulster and the desertion of her loyal citizens.

Sovereignty is indivisible and cannot be diluted without being abandoned. Of course a state, no matter how sovereign, does not totally ignore the opinions of foreign governments in the formulation of its policies—although no self-respecting state would ever allow its concern for such opinions to prevail

over its judgement of what is in its own best national interests. Any opinion that the Irish Government may have to offer in the formulation of Britain's policies in Ulster can of course be listened to with courtesy—although it is unlikely that any Irish Government of modern times would offer an opinion on that matter that was helpful to Britain. When, however, the normal diplomatic practice of listening to the opinions of foreign governments is superseded by an official treaty, which endorses in writing the right of the Irish Government to have a say in the affairs of a part of the UK, and furthermore provides for the setting up of a special office in a part of the UK to assist it in that function, it is fair to say that Britain has committed a surrender of sovereignty over her territory and people which far exceeds anything required in the course of normal international diplomacy.

If there is one good feature emerging out of this shameful act, it is that it has driven together numerous leaders and factions in Ulster previously opposed to one another in a united stand of resistance to the agreement with Dublin. Unionist leaders like James Molyneaux and Ian Paisley have both stated publicly that they intend to make the agreement unworkable. For this they have

been branded as 'extremist' and 'wild men' by some of the press on the mainland, but in fact it is difficult to see what alternative these men have in the face of such a betrayal. We indeed can only hope that their campaign of opposition to the deal succeeds in achieving just that very aim.

Not only is Mrs. Thatcher's signing of the agreement with Dublin a piece of treachery, it is also extremely stupid, for it is in fact going to achieve absolutely nothing in the way of bringing greater stability to the situation in Ulster. This much was pointed out in a recent speech in Ulster made by Enoch Powell, which we are reproducing elsewhere in this issue. The agreement is going to provide the terrorists with fresh heart and renewed incentive to continue their campaign, and Sinn Féin leader and friend of the IRA Gerry Adams has already affirmed that there was nothing in the agreement that would lead to the Provisionals giving up their strategy of violence. As if to underline this, just four hours before the agreement was signed and a mere forty miles away yet another murder of an RUC policeman took place.

Then it was announced in *The Mail on Sunday* (November 17th) that 9,000 extra troops were being put on stand-by to be ready for the expected Loyalist rebellion.

So much for Mrs. Thatcher's assertion, dutifully endorsed by most of the national newspapers, that the agreement was aimed at bringing 'peace' to Northern Ireland!

The lure of the Dollar

Some hint as to the real motives behind the shameful sell-out of Northern Ireland came with the news of President Reagan's enthusiastic approval of the deal and the fact that millions of dollars of aid and investment are now going to flow into Ulster from across the Atlantic. Prominent among those promoting this flow of money, described as a 'mini-Marshall Aid programme'—will be Congressman 'Tip' O'Neill, a long-standing pro-Irish Republican fanatic and enemy of Britain, who was announced in the press as 'congratulating' the leaders of Ireland and Britain over the agreement. Ulster has indeed been warned, for any policy there approved of by the likes of O'Neill will certainly not be to the

SPEARHEAD

No. 206 DECEMBER 1985

PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS

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good of the province!

Of course it is hardly surprising that a Tory Government is anxious to get American money into Ulster. Tory Governments seem to be totally incapable of conceiving the economic recovery of any part of Britain except by means of foreign money—and if American money all the better! Some months ago we asked the question why it was not possible to revive the Ulster economy by means of **British** money. That question needs now to be asked again.

All the signs are that the latest agreement with Dublin is going to produce a state of civil war in Northern Ireland which will make anything that has happened hitherto look like a Sunday school picnic. Never mind, Mrs. Thatcher seems to be happy—she has got the blessing of Washington, and that surely constitutes the summit achievement of Tory policy!

Feeding Africa comes before defending Britain

Aid to the Third World and the breeding process that this assists has now become a higher priority with the present Tory Government than the defence of this country.

This is the message that is clear from the mini-budget announced by Chancellor Lawson last month. The Chancellor announced an increase of 5 per-cent in the overseas aid programme while allowing no increases in the defence budget. Taking inflation into account, this means in effect that Britain's armed forces are to get less.

In addition to this, Mr. Lawson has increased the borrowing deficit by another £1 billion, thus raising just that bit more the tribute in bankers' interest to be paid by the British taxpayer.

A large part of the revenue raised for this budget has come from the selling off to private ownership of various national assets. This is in fact a thoroughly shameful way to deal with the country's resources. The privatisation of great public concerns can only be justified when there is real evidence that they are likely to work better under private ownership and control but there is no such evidence in the case of the various public concerns of which the Chancellor is planning to dispose. We must, with reluctance, agree with spokesmen of HM Opposition who claim that this sale of public assets is only a cheap and desperate measure to get the Government out of the red and spare it even greater unpopularity from its disastrous handling of the national economy.

Sound policy

A political row has broken out in France over the sacking of one of the country's military top brass, General Arnold, commander of the country's 1st Armoured Division.

The General apparently was very critical of the quality of tanks being used by the French forces, these being mostly of the ageing AMX type, a French product. According to the General, these are streets behind the British Challenger or the German Leopard II. General Arnold was alleged to have been

involved in a campaign to persuade the French Government to buy one of the British or German models in preference for the home-made product.

The Government, however, has firmly rejected such a policy. Said one of them: "It would be a national indignity if we had to go to the British in order to get a tank for the French army."

Not only would it be a national indignity, it would also be a short-sighted policy from the purely practical point of view. In recent times the French have very wisely aimed at national self-sufficiency in arms manufacture. As a result of this policy and of her refusal to allow political considerations to stand in the way of winning arms export orders, the French have built a very strong and prosperous armaments industry. And a strong and prosperous armaments industry is absolutely vital to the effectiveness of any nation's defence.

British policy, by contrast, has been to buy what the service chiefs believe is the best weapon currently available, whether it is British or not. This policy might bring a temporary advantage but in the long run it is harmful, as it steadily undermines the home base of arms manufacturing.

If France does not currently have a good home-produced tank, that is a pity for her. But from her own point of view she would be far better advised to get hold of the superior British and German models and build a new tank of her own incorporating such improvements as they provide, rather than going abroad for the equipping of her armoured divisions.

And Britain would be strongly advised to adopt the same policy in her own armed services, where, although tanks are home-produced, many other vital weapons are imported.

Immigrants who would be welcome

It was announced last month that 'fears' were growing in Government circles over the possibility that as many as 2 million refugees from South Africa might be seeking to gain entry into Britain if 'majority rule' comes to the Republic.

About a million South Africans have an automatic right to come and settle in this country, and there are a further million of British birth or descent who would have a strong case for being allowed in.

If any such 'fear' does exist in the Government we cannot understand why. White South Africans of British stock comprise some of the very best people in the world today in terms of intelligence, industry, skill and physical health. On average, they are probably superior to the quality of population we now have in the United Kingdom.

If they have to come here as a result of South Africa being delivered up to black rule, that would be a tragic set of circumstances.

Nevertheless, such people would without any doubt be a great asset to this country if they had to come. It is probably for that reason that all those folk in Britain who are doing their best to aid and promote the West Indian and Asian invasion of our country would turn their 'principles' upside down and vigorously oppose the entry of white South Africans.

We hope all this never has to happen for we do not want to see white South Africa go down. But if go down it is going to do there are no 'refugees' to this country that we would rather have.

Democratically elected

Increasingly, Britain's miners are turning away from Arthur Scargill. As the full extent of the disaster that Scargill has brought upon the coal mining industry dawns on those in that industry, they are either demanding Scargill's head or defecting to the new breakaway miners' union set up by the leaders of the NUM's former Nottinghamshire Area.

But perhaps we should remind these miners that it was they who, by a substantial majority, elected Scargill not so very long ago.

It all goes once again to prove what a farce is the much vaunted system of 'democracy' as a means of giving effect to the people's will—the people in this case being Britain's mine-workers.

The same could be said in the case of the lunatic left-wing city and borough councils, like those of Liverpool, Edinburgh and London boroughs like Islington, Hackney, Haringey and Brent. All these councils were 'democratically' elected by the people—yet they are now carrying out policies which most of the people detest.

How much longer will it take for the nation to realise that 'democracy' is nothing but a dishonest and squalid racket, made for the crooks and con-men of politics and not for 'the people' in whose name it is sanctified.

You can never appease 'em!

Home Office Minister David Waddington is one of the most revolting crawlers to the immigrants of any of the leaders of the Tory Party.

Mr. Waddington nailed his colours firmly to the mast at the 1983 Conservative Conference at Blackpool when he made an impassioned denunciation of Harvey Proctor's resolution for repatriation, saying in his speech that the Tories must champion the 'ethnic minorities' if they were to get their votes.

Since then Waddington has continued to do everything possible to ingratiate himself with the coloured communities.

It didn't do him much good. When last month he went to speak at Manchester University he was attacked by a mob of left-wing students, including a large portion of non-Whites, who shouted him down then invaded the platform, knocking over his microphone and starting to turn over the desk behind which he stood. One of the students aimed a punch at the Minister and a hail of missiles were thrown at him from around the hall. Terrified out of his wits (on his own admission) he ran out of the backdoor.

And why was this mob so angry with Mr. Waddington? They disliked the Government's immigration policy, for which he is partially responsible. Apparently they regard it as 'racist'!

Well, all we can say of this riot is that it couldn't have happened to a better fellow!

SELL OUT ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN

Text of the speech by the Rt. Hon. ENOCH POWELL, M.P., on the Government's latest deal with Dublin, made to the Ballymoney and Noyle Unionist Association, Co. Antrim

THE GOVERNMENT must now be reviewing contingency plans for the commitment of the Army in aid of the civil power in London. As Lord Scarman disclosed in his Report, that was on the verge of happening in Brixton in 1981. After recent events it can no longer be dismissed as an improbable hypothesis.

What is astonishing is that a government face to face with insurrection in the capital city and elsewhere on the mainland should be engaged at the very same time in a negotiation with the Irish Republic which is calculated to recreate those selfsame conditions in Ulster. The comparison is not far-fetched. I remember Sir Kenneth Newman telling me in 1977, when he was Chief Constable here, that he had particularly wanted the job because it would give him valuable experience in preparation for what he expected to encounter later in his career in London.

What makes the irony all the more bitter is that the Government knows very well what it is doing. In her letter of 10th September to the Unionist leaders the Prime Minister wrote: "I am convinced that the present dialogue with the Irish Government represents our best hope of promoting peace and stability in Northern Ireland." That is what the Prime Minister wrote; but that is not what the Prime Minister believes. She understands very well that the dialogue itself, let alone any possible outcome of it that would be acceptable to the Irish Republic, is destructive of "peace and stability in Northern Ireland."

Why do I say she understands that? For two reasons. First, no

rational being aware of the circumstances — and the Prime Minister is both rational and well informed — could imagine that to provide the Irish Republic and the IRA with an instalment, however small, of their objective of a united Ireland would be other than destabilising in Ulster and would force apart sections of the community who, if sure that the *status quo* was to be maintained, would live and work together in as much harmony as political opponents expect to achieve in Great Britain. The prospect of Ulster being gradually engineered towards an all-Ireland state is all that is needed to restore the morale of the terrorists, to alienate law-abiding nationalists and to inflame a majority which is determined not to forfeit its British birthright.

My other reason for knowing that the Prime Minister understands this is, like the Lily of Laguna in the old music hall song, "because she says so." She has never been reluctant, unofficially and *sotto voce*, to declare her dislike of the course of policy which created the setting for the present dialogue. Her distaste for Jim Prior's Northern Ireland Bill in 1982 and for the guillotine with which it was forced through the House of Commons was an unkept secret in the Conservative corridors at Westminster, and when she gave rein to her real feelings in front of the cameras after her meeting with Fitzgerald a year ago, there was so little possibility of mistake about where she stood that officials had all their work cut out in the succeeding weeks to explain it away and put the tram back on the rails.

Why then, if all this is so, is the Government going out of its way to make with the Irish Republic an agreement of which the very existence would contradict its professed guarantee to Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom and which could only entangle it in deeper and more embarrassing difficulties in this province?

There are no votes in it. There are no more votes in a Belfast in flames than in a Tottenham in flames. What is the self-interest then which constrains the Government obsequiously to explore any and every device to please the Irish Government, which anyhow is the Government of an unimportant state with a rickety economy, instead of just telling Fitzgerald to get lost? It must be a powerful motivation indeed, especially when Haughey, who cares for none of these things, is breathing down Fitzgerald's neck and when the British Government itself is stumbling dizzily from one embarrassment to another in parliament and in public.

The Government is in fact caught in promises — not promises made openly, but promises nevertheless constraining for that — promises which, for reasons that cannot be published, it dare not break. The guardians of the promises are the officials who entered into them in the first place and who invigilate their progressive fulfilment. But the power of the officials lies not in themselves but in the awe which the Government feels for the other party to the contract. That other party is, needless to say, not the Irish Government, which is a subordinate and a subsidiary in this affair. Behind and above stands the Government of the United States, which has recently disclosed its hand in typical shameless fashion by promising publicly to bless compliance with its wishes with lavish injections of dollars into Ulster as well as the Irish Republic.

In this as in much else, the Government and the Prime Minister are the victims of their obsession with the supposed indispensability of American good opinion. It is that obsession which has repeatedly constrained

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A POLICEMAN'S LOT

STANLEY CLAYTON-GARNETT examines the problems of law enforcement in a politically corrupt, multi-racial state

AS MEMBERS of a political party which is often erroneously described as "extreme right-wing", we very frequently come into contact with members of the police force when attempting to secure our civil rights while under attack from reds and other elements of the multi-racial opposition. It is unfortunate that, so often, these enforced contacts leave us with feelings of dissatisfaction in that, as members of a party with a deep commitment to law and order, we find, surprisingly, that some police officers adopt stances of marked hostility towards us.

It is often asked by party members why the police do not sympathise with our views or why they do not take a stronger line against those who would disrupt our society with the intention of ultimately destroying it. I think it is important, however, that before judging the police as a corporate body we remember that the component elements of that body are individuals, moreover individuals drawn from many backgrounds, with their own opinions, fears, prejudices and ambitions. There is no such person as the definitive policeman; the man who wears the police uniform is an individual manifesting his own character and attitudes within the parameters of a law-enforcing organisation. He is in exactly the same position as a member of a symphony orchestra which plays Beethoven brilliantly whilst he at a personal level may have all the failings and inadequacies of the rest of humankind. The policeman, therefore, like the rest of us, takes on the attributes of his role, with its authoritarian ethos, whilst operating at a personal level within the ambience of his own strengths and weaknesses.

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCES

We can all recount stories of unpleasant experiences with the police while engaging in lawful political activities: their apparent denial of our equal right of assembly with other political groups; the way that they close ranks to frustrate the legitimate complaint; their brusqueness and insensitivity in dealing with white Nationalists who on many occasions are almost over-anxious to co-operate with the law. I recall many times when I have felt righteous indignation at the actions of an individual policeman, and certain salient incidents remain firmly fixed in my mind. I remember the occasion in Newcastle when I was thrust through the door of a public house by an inexperienced and very young police officer, who threatened to arrest me if I came out. I, needless to say, re-emerged immed-



IMPASSIVE FACE OF THE LAW

Police, under strict orders from higher up, dare not upset members of 'ethnic minority' groups. As in this picture, they have to remain calm under much provocation. At the same time they must never seem to be favouring Nationalists.

iately, forcibly expressing my view of his idiotic behaviour. My offence was, ostensibly, that I had intervened when he tried to exclude National Front members from one of our meetings. It was evident that this callow young constable's actions were *ultra vires* and this at the time caused me much annoyance. However, later and on reflection I came to the conclusion that his action probably was due to the stress which he felt at the thought of facing the oncoming mob of unruly reds and their black collaborators. No doubt many policemen on picket duty during the Scargill miners' strike over-reacted in a similar way when subjected to severe stress in situations of extreme violence.

I assure readers that I am not indulging in special pleading on behalf of the police, but I believe that the subject of police behaviour does merit an objective examination of police reactions when they are placed in stress-related confrontational situations. Policemen

are human too, and they are entitled to paraphrase the words of Shakespeare and ask: "If you prick us, do we not bleed?"

CYNICISM

There is no doubt that because of the nature of the job some members of the constabulary have developed an enlarged sense of cynicism and the ability to distance themselves both intellectually and emotionally from the events they police, thus giving the impression that they are devoid of personal opinion and social involvement. It is easy for the observer to imagine that they are conditioned 'clones' working from a prepared script whose writ extends throughout the country. Their responses tend to be stereotyped and, when the occasion demands, they have the capacity to be both blind and deaf. I well remember a

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A POLICEMAN'S LOT

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Chief Inspector in Newcastle who in response to my complaint that the assembled reds, who were using a loudhailer, were using obscene and inflammatory language liable to cause a breach of the peace said sweetly: "Sorry Sir, I didn't hear them."

Those party members who attended the BNP by-election meeting in Bradford will well remember the multi-racial mayhem inside and outside the hall. They will remember the obscene chanting, spitting and acts of violence perpetrated by the multi-hued left and members of militant ethnic minority groups. Those who were present might agree with me that the hail of chairs thrown by the leftist thugs was no optical illusion. Yet when the culprits, arrested by the police, came to trial the police offered no evidence to this behaviour and said that there had been no excessive violence or picketing of an intimidatory nature by the anti-BNP demonstrators. If this was the case one wonders why the police arrested them in the first place and I personally wonder why, when I telephoned the Chief Inspector in charge of the event on the same day, he said: "I am nursing a bloody great lump on my head." A falling star perhaps!

The final cut is that the Asians who were arrested are now taking legal action against the police concerned for wrongful arrest. Well one must not look on the black side! I suppose that because the police are so often involved in unpleasant investigations, ranging from child molestations to fatal road accidents, it is natural for the human being inside the uniform to cocoon himself against the effects of always being at the sharp end of events.

AN AGREEABLE EXPERIENCE

It is possible to argue that we, as members of a radical political party, tend to remember the controversial aspects of policing and to forget the protection we have been given in adverse circumstances and indeed the courtesy which we often receive. At a recent open air meeting in Wakefield at which BNP speakers addressed the public with loudhailers while others sold literature and displayed the flag, not only did we receive the fullest co-operation from the local police but those police also exhibited a cheerful, encouraging demeanour which in our experience is most unusual, particularly in view of the fact that we had been banned from that city under pain of arrest only a few months earlier. I asked the Chief Inspector in charge, with whom I had discussed everything from the cathedral's architecture to BNP policy throughout the afternoon: "Why this change of heart?" He said that we were doing nothing wrong and that he liked to see people enjoying themselves. When pressed, he jocularly said:

"This is our secret weapon." Perhaps the fact that there are only 3,000 black immigrants in the Wakefield area has something to do with it!

It is interesting to note that the West Yorkshire police, who were aware of the proposed meeting and might have anticipated a violent reaction from local politicians, did nothing to stop us exercising our lawful civil rights.

In the aftermath of the meeting there was a sympathetic report in the *Wakefield Express* in which the BNP paid tribute to the police and also a denunciation of the BNP and the police by the 'wet left'. The police are often in an invidious position, for they are accountable to their political masters and a police officer's future promotion is often determined by his degree of compliance with the demands of the local 'establishment'. It is therefore remarkable when police officers take an objective and unbiased view of political activity which is calculated to destroy that 'establishment' to which they are accountable and which wields so much influence over their professional futures.

SOURCE OF CONTROL

The first police force to be established in Britain was the Metropolitan Police in the year 1829 under the government of Sir Robert Peel, from whom the popular nicknames for the police of 'Bobbies' or 'Peelers' was derived. Police forces are now controlled by the various local authorities throughout the United Kingdom, with overall authority being vested in the Home Secretary, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. The Police Act of 1919, with its subsequent amendments, governs the conditions of service within the force and standardises ranks and promotional procedures. Police Commissioners and Chief Constables are empowered to appoint and promote the lower ranks but Home Office approval is necessary for appointments to senior ranks. Police officers may not be members of trade unions and their contracts exclude the right to strike. They are represented by the Police Federation in all negotiations relating to pay, allowances and conditions of service.

The reason for the establishment of the police force in the first half of the 19th Century was the high rate of crime coupled with the high incidence of capital punishment to control the escalating violation of public order. Capital punishment had up to the beginning of the 19th Century been attached to crimes which in modern terms would be considered minimal in character. Pickpocketing, stealing from a shop to the value of five shillings or over, from a private house to the value of forty shillings or over or of articles from a bleaching ground — these and many other very minor offences were all punishable by the death penalty. Juvenile offenders could receive capital sentences and even children under the age of seven could be put to death for petty pilfering.

The chief advocate for abolishing capital punishment for these crimes was Sir Samuel Romilly, and he urged that an effective police force would remove the need for such dreadful deterrent sentences. At the very time that he spoke in the House of Commons a seven-year-old child was put to death at Newgate for the crime of pilfering.

Before the 1829 Act the peace of London was maintained by old and often decrepit 'watchmen' who generally did not watch and often slept at their posts. It was said that the chief liberty enjoyed by Londoners was "the liberty of being robbed and knocked on the head at the discretion of their honours the thieves"! The situation was made worse because of the badly lit streets of the capital. The story sounds familiar to those of us who live in the latter half of the 20th Century, but the crimes committed in the 1820s genuinely were crimes resulting from appalling poverty and starvation and the social injustices stemming from the gross inequalities within the society of those times. The establishment of police forces did reduce crime and made it possible to introduce a more humanitarian policy for sentencing criminals, but it did nothing to remove the social squalor and misery that had motivated many of these crimes. It did, however, cause an increase in the death rate of those whose sole source of income was marginal crime and it did strengthen the grip of the social elite upon the impoverished sections of the community.

INSTRUMENT OF AUTHORITY

The police force is an authoritative instrument which operates most effectively within an authoritarian society. Police forces exercise considerable power and by the parameters of their existence they deny constitutional powers to others whilst they themselves have the power to operate within the constitution to protect that constitution and the society it serves. The police are the legally constituted coercive power of the state, and that is why those who question the structure or objectives of that state find the police uncompromising and unrelenting. The police serve the state as it is, not as it might be, should be or ought to be. The police serve the institutions that exist and those who are in power, and with indifference to political interests or objectives. The police are *in toto* political.

It might be said that this premise is questionable in that we have established that the police respond in fact to their paymasters and to those who dispense patronage and promotion, and that is precisely the case — except that the police, being a disciplined, authoritarian organisation, well understand authority and respond to discipline. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the majority of policemen, even if they are obliged to disguise their principles, must be sympathetic to those concepts and ideals of order, morality, loyalty and stability which permeate the

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force and are the very reasons for its existence. To quote John Alderson, former Chief Constable for Devon and Cornwall and the darling of the Liberal/SDP Alliance:-

"A society in which the consensus accepts authoritarianism presents police with fewer doubts and uncertainties than one which has cast off the yoke of authoritarianism and is revelling in its new-found individualism. It might be said that, at least traditionally, the police are the servants of authoritarianism and are therefore bemused at the prospect of policing a highly individualistic and plural society."

Mr. Alderson does rather "let the cat out of the bag" because he implies strongly that the policeman on the beat, unlike the sophisticated graduate Mr. Alderson, who moves in highly academic and rarified atmospheres, prefers a society which he understands and which is consistent with his own views and training. I think that Mr. Alderson, unwittingly, gives all Nationalists good reason to believe that the police, uninhibited by political pressure from the left and its multi-racial lobby, would find an effective compatibility with the forces of Nationalism.

Mr. Alderson goes on to reflect his own view of the changes in society and the problems these changes present to the police, and, like Judge Jeffries of yesteryear, he makes it quite plain that he is firmly on the side of the present establishment. He says:-

"In a passive, submissive society where consensus prevails, policing is a comparatively simple

concept; but when society begins to mount a challenge to authoritarianism, policing becomes more burdensome, particularly at the point where the challenge is rising but authoritarianism has not begun to recede. It is a turning point; since, if those with a vested interest in power refuse to give way, police will play the major part in preserving a stagnant society. It is also likely that the static condition of privilege and deprivation will ultimately erupt into violence. The police will also be among the victims of that eruption. Police should therefore be used to contain only excessive violence, that is violence which exceeds tolerance levels, so that arrangements can be made for the peaceful and constitutional redistribution of rights."

It is indeed fortunate that very few of Mr. Alderson's colleagues share these views and that while he retains some credibility with the pundits of the media he seems to have retained very little credibility with his former colleagues in the force.

BUTT OF THE LEFT

The police are constantly the butt of the left and the prime target for vested interests on police committees. The most recent example of this was the pressure that was exerted upon Chief Constables in mining areas, such as South Yorkshire, during the miners' strike and in areas of very heavy immigrant saturation, such as West Yorkshire, following upon intensive British National Party activity in such areas. In our modern multi-racial society a policeman's lot is neither a happy one

nor an easy one. Therefore in assessing police attitudes to Nationalist parties it is wise to remember that the police, like so many members of the visibly uncommitted total community, have the ability to count, and that while they might protect minority groups from attack they are not in the business of aligning themselves with them.

Policing is so often a matter of the numbers game, in law enforcement terms, which often means removing the smaller and less disagreeable force from the scene of confrontation. If support for Nationalism dramatically increases — and there is every reason to believe it will — the police will show a corresponding willingness to co-operate with what will be a tendency towards white community consensus. If the BNP achieves power, which it ultimately will, then the police will respond to Nationalist policies and institutions and protect the Nationalist State from the machinations of political subversives and predators. No doubt the individual "copper on the beat" for a time will remain resigned to his lot, but in time he will respond to the new, dynamic ethos and realise that he is supporting policies that are basic to his very *raison d'être*: the policies of a government pledged to a unitary society built on a firm structure of law and order; a government that will give the citizens of this country freedom from fear and which will implement those policies of law enforcement for which the police force was originally created.

Kingsley Read: at last the truth comes out

JOHN KINGSLEY READ, Chairman of the National Front in the brief period from October 1974 to December 1975, collapsed and died at his home in Blackburn recently at the age of barely 50.

This would not be an event particularly worth reporting to our readers were it not for certain facts about Read's short career in British Nationalism that are of considerable importance.

In October 1974 Read superseded John Tyndall as NF leader by a vote of the Directorate. The manner in which this 'coup' had been accomplished, together with his deep personal reservations about Read, determined Tyndall to fight back. During the following year he worked hard to mobilise support against Read within the party. Many people at the time misunderstood Tyndall's motives for doing this, believing him only to be prompted by personal pique at losing the leadership. They dismissed Tyndall's urgings that Read was

an enemy infiltrator as 'sour grapes'.

In late 1975 Read attempted to consolidate the position of himself and his faction in the party by a further 'coup'. In this he contrived the 'expulsion' of the whole of the Tyndall faction on the Directorate on trumped up 'disciplinary' charges.

The Tyndall group brought him and his supporters to court and obtained a decision that this action had been unconstitutional. Tyndall and Co. were reinstated, and the Read group left the party and attempted set up a breakaway party. The attempt failed.

Was Tyndall in fact right in his analysis of Kingsley Read or was he not? A strong clue as to the answer was provided by *Searchlight* magazine, the 'anti-fascist' monthly in November. In a sympathetic obituary to Read it said:-

"*Searchlight* had regular deals with Read over the last four years, in which he was always frank and

helpful. We came to believe that he genuinely rejected and regretted his past and was prepared to take significant personal risks to atone for it in some measure. He never asked for a penny for the valuable information which he furnished."

Whether these "regular dealings" were just over the last four years, as claimed, may never be known. It may also never be known whether *Searchlight* is speaking the truth when it says that Read never asked for a penny for the information he supplied. Perhaps indeed he didn't have to as he was paid without asking! Even if this were not so, however, the testimony of *Searchlight* is revealing enough of the character of the man to whom it pays tribute — as indeed is the mere fact of that tribute itself!

And in the meantime those who fought, often in the face of bitter misunderstanding, to rid Nationalism of this shady and subversive specimen have been more than amply vindicated.

THE CHAOTIC MIND OF OTTO STRASSER

The thoughts of a man who has enjoyed a recent popularity boom, examined by JAMES THURGOOD

WHO was Otto Strasser and what is 'Strasserism'? To the student of political history and theory the answer to these questions will be ready to hand. To others a brief explanation is needed. Otto and Gregor Strasser were two brothers who were prominent in Hitler's National Socialist German Workers' party during its rise to power. They played the leading role in the building of the party in the North of Germany, particularly in the industrial areas, where their strong emphasis on the 'Socialism' in National Socialism was undoubtedly instrumental in winning many Germans away from the parties of the left, to which the latter had initially been attracted as a result of the weakness and failure of the 'bourgeois' parties. Strasser Socialism undoubtedly had an attractive appeal. As to whether, carried to its logical ends, it was ever capable of practical application, that is something that will be examined in this article. The particular version of National Socialism favoured by the Strassers became eventually the cause of a rift with Hitler, leading to the death of Gregor Strasser, carried out probably not on Hitler's direct orders but in the general confusion of plot and counter-plot that were rife at the time of the Rohm rebellion in 1934. As for Otto Strasser, he fled Germany and founded the Black Front, under which he promoted a series of underground activities against the Hitler Government from foreign locations, mainly Czechoslovakia.

For an insight into the political thinking of Otto Strasser, we are indebted to a distinguished author and journalist Douglas Reed, who knew Strasser personally and in fact was to a great extent sympathetic to his political aims. Reed devoted some extensive examination to these aims in a now out-of-print book, *Nemesis?*, published by Jonathan Cape in 1940.

STRASSER V. HITLER IN BERLIN — AS STRASSER RECALLS IT

The conflict between the Strassers and Hitler came to a climax in the course of two stormy meetings taking place in Berlin in 1930. An account of what was said in these meetings was given in Strasser's own book *Aufbau des Deutschen Socialismus*, published the following year. Reed makes in his book a summary of what he feels to be the most

salient points of Strasser's account of the meetings. Bearing in mind Strasser's hostility to Hitler and the fact that this was shared by Reed, we cannot expect this record to be other than slanted sympathetically towards the Strasser point of view, and this should be borne in mind when we read in the account how Hitler was alleged to have behaved during the meeting. Short of alleging that the *Fuhrer* actually bit the carpet, Strasser repeats all the stories about shouting, screaming and table-thumping that are now part of popular anti-Hitler folklore. Not having to hand any alternative account of these meetings, we have to make up our own mind as to the probable authenticity of these descriptions. It may be said, however, that they do not fit in with other descriptions of Hitler's off-the-platform speaking style given by many of his close collaborators, including some who by no means approved of all his actions. Nevertheless, of much more interest than this matter are the actual arguments that took place — remembering that, as has been said, our account of these is provided by Strasser himself.

One example of such interest was a point raised by Strasser about art, in which he attempted to justify criticisms he had made of the appointment of one artist to a high position in the art world by the first National Socialist minister Dr. Frick. Speaking of this man, one Herr Schulze-Naumberg, Strasser said that to the "younger generation" of National Socialist artists he represented the "wax-flowers-under-a-glass-bowl" period in art. To this Hitler replied: "Everything you say proves that you have no idea of art. There is no such thing as an 'older generation' or a 'younger generation' in art, there is only art." Is this latter assertion so invalid? Is not this talk of generation-divisions in art largely a leftist concept? And who was the more entitled to speak with authority on artistic matters: Hitler, who himself was an accomplished artist in water colours, or Strasser, who had no artistic achievement whatever?

The Strasser way of thinking reveals itself again in the argument as to what kind of people should rule Germany. To Hitler's assertion that what was needed was a new ruling class, hand-picked and clearly realising that "its superior race gives it the right to rule," Strasser replies:-

"Herr Hitler, I am staggered by these views of yours. I hold your racial theories to be entirely false. In my view the 'race' is but the original raw material, and in the case of the German people four or five races contributed to make this. Polit-

ical, climatic and other influences, together with pressure from without and assimilation within, made of this mixture a people; and the processes of history evolved the third and highest form, that which we call a 'nation', which in our case was born in August 1914. Your racial theories would deny that the German people is a nation. They deny that which I hold to be the task and meaning of the coming German revolution."



OTTO STRASSER

In this, as in much else, Strasser showed a total incomprehension of what the "revolution" of which he spoke was really about, as well as not grasping what his chief was saying. Hitler's point was that, although a nation as a whole may well be united by racial and other ties, it was nevertheless logical and right that those within it of the highest racial value should assume the positions of greatest power. This was no argument for Germany being ruled by any kind of hereditary caste — for that idea Hitler had no time whatsoever — but for the emergence **by merit** of the best of the German people to the top positions in national life. As for Strasser saying that the German nation was "born in August 1914", that was about the most ridiculous assertion that could be imagined, as can be ascertained by anyone with even the most elementary knowledge of German history.

The argument turned then to foreign

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policy, and in particular the question of German relations with Soviet Russia. Here again the Strasser position is revealing. He actually thought a Soviet-German alliance was possible — not, it might be added, the purely **tactical** alliance that was made in 1939 and conceived in order to give Germany time, but a genuine and lasting alliance based on the supposition of long-term compatibility of interests between the two countries. That Strasser could seriously have believed in such an idea is utterly incredible; surely he must have known both from Hitler's own stated aims of eastern policy and from the implacable hatred of the Soviet regime for National Socialism that any kind of common ground between the two countries and their systems, except a purely temporary one, was out of the question.

Strasser was so naive as to imagine that because the Nazis and the Soviets both used the language of 'Socialism' they could be friends; he quite obviously had not the slightest conception of the racial realities behind these semantic terms.

PRESCRIPTION FOR INDUSTRY

Strasser again revealed the gross limitations of his thinking when he came to the question of the ownership of the larger German industries. According to his prescription, the existing owners should only be allowed to retain 49 per-cent of their shareholdings, thus effectively depriving them of overall control. 41 per-cent should then go to the state, while the remaining 10 per-cent would reside in the hands of the workers. On the other hand, the management of each concern should be divided equally between original owners, the state and the workers, with each entity having one-third control.

That such a concept is ludicrous can be recognised by a moment's intelligent consideration. Would the workers buy their 10 per-cent share out of their own pockets? If so, how could there be any assurance that they could afford it, and supposing that they preferred to devote their savings to other things? Or was it the idea that this share be given them by the state as a gift? In that case it would open up the question of why they should receive something for nothing and, furthermore, just how the state would manage to do such a thing? Would it simply appropriate this and its own 41 per-cent share from the present owners? In that case it would be committing blatant theft. Or would it buy those shares from the owners? In that case what colossal sums of money would the state require to do this throughout all of Germany's large industry? And where would this money come from?

As for the idea of management and control, this is even more preposterous. Just why should people who only had a 10 per-cent share in an enterprise, whether bought by them or presented to them as a gift, have a 33½ per-cent say in decision-making? Who is

to say that those workers, skilled that they may be at their own jobs on the shop floor, would be acquainted with the knowledge and understanding of the issues to be determined at the very top level? And who is to say anyway that many of them would even **want** to have such a say? It is not generally the desire of the platoon sergeant to have a role in the determination of grand strategy along with the field marshals and generals — he knows that if he did he would be hopelessly out of his depth and quite possibly likely to make decisions that might end in his and his fellow soldiers' annihilation. Neither is there any evidence that any but a cocky and bumptious few among a factory's work force want to make big decisions as to buying, investment, supervision of personnel and the myriad of other matters far outside their understanding. What the soldier in the field, and the worker on the shop floor, want is to be led and told what to do by men who know better than they how to promote the success of the army or the company and in the process their own best safety and interest.

Hitler of course understood this and came back at Strasser, saying:-

"What you say is rank Marxism. It is just Bolshevism. You want to introduce the democratic system, which in politics has left us with a heap of ruins, into economic life and destroy it. You would undo the whole progress that has been made by mankind, which was always due to individual great men, to great inventors."

Hitler's view was of course that the men who had proved competent in the building and maintenance of the great industrial concerns had proved by that fact their natural right to leadership in those fields, and that leadership — just so long as those concerns worked to the interests of Germany — should be preserved. This should not be confused with Western 'liberal' Capitalism, under which big business was allowed to get out of control and become itself master of the state; the policy of National Socialism as conceived by Hitler always was that the great industrial combines **must** work within broad guidelines of national policy as laid down by government, and this policy was indeed later carried out, to the immense benefit of Germany **and** indeed of her working people, who profited from better wages, improved working amenities and a great variety of social services provided from the nation's growing prosperity. Within these broad guidelines of national policy, however, and providing they could be seen to be serving the overall German interest, it was Hitler's belief that the established owners of industry should be left to make their own day-to-day, week-to-week and month-to-month decisions as to their firms' direction — on the grounds that they were the specialists in their field and the most competent people to do so. It need hardly be added that on this basis their power and responsibility within their industries was directly related to their financial stake in those industries, and thus to the loss that they would incur if they decided wrongly. In that event the worst losses that their workers could incur

was the forfeiture of their jobs. In a situation of abundant employment, such as was achieved in Germany under Hitler, those workers would in that event have little difficulty in obtaining alternative work.

WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVES

None of this is to say that there is not some place for the idea of workers' co-operatives anywhere in the national economy, whether that of Germany then or Britain today. In the event of a company under the more traditional type of ownership folding up and a body of its workers then using their own savings to form a co-operative to keep it going it certainly can be sound policy to allow them to try, and just such enterprises have sometimes been successful both in Britain and elsewhere in the world. That, however, is very different from the legalised theft of private companies from people who have been running them perfectly successfully and have given no evidence that they will not continue to do so.

Nor need this preclude the introduction, at the discretion of owners of industry, of schemes by which workers' wages are docked so as to have the money in question invested in shares in the industries concerned. Provided that such schemes met with the workers' agreement and those workers accepted the liability for losses as well as the benefits of profits, such schemes could be thoroughly beneficial as incentives for those workers to work harder and generally show more interest in the success of their companies. **Intelligent owners of industry are likely to see the advantages of such schemes in cases where they are feasible and introduce them of their own free will and initiative, without their having to be imposed on them from above by a decree of government as part of a universal policy which may fail to take into account the different nature of industries, the different situations in which they are placed and, not least, the differing wishes of their workforces, some of whom may prefer the security of a set wage to the fluctuating fortunes of profit-sharing.**

Otto Strasser, by proposing workers' shares and control without regard for these considerations, was in fact only revealing his abysmal ignorance of economic realities.

Hitler indicated as much when he said to Strasser:-

"What you call Socialism is just Marxism, and your whole ideas are just paper theories which have nothing to do with real life. By what right to the workers demand a part in ownership or even in management? Do you think my publisher here would allow his girl typist to tell him what to do? The employer provides his workers with bread. Our big industrialists are not concerned with making as much money as possible, with living as well as they can; responsibility and power are the things that matter for them. Their brains have brought them to the top, and this process of natural selection, which again proves their superior race, gives them the right to lead."

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THE CHAOTIC MIND OF OTTO STRASSER

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Douglas Reed, in his attempt to support Strasser in this argument, falsifies the issue by implying that Hitler's doctrine of allowing the most successful men in industry to have the authority and power is the same as justifying the success of the numerous exploiters of Capitalism, including the Jewish ones which Hitler attacked. Such an argument, however, is well answered by Hitler almost as if in anticipation of it when says to Strasser:-

"The term Socialism is bad in itself, but in any case the programme (the 25 points of NSDAP policy) does not mean that such concerns **must** be socialised, only that they **could** be socialised if they acted in a way contrary to the interests of the nation. If they don't do that, it would be a crime to destroy the economic system."

Needless to say, this principle applied to the kind of exploiters and parasites Reed had in mind when he staged his rather feeble attempt to distort Hitler's doctrine.

'GERMAN SOCIALISM'

Reed in his book reveals more of the mental workings of Otto Strasser in one of the final chapters, entitled 'A German Socialism'. There the Strasser programme is fairly thoroughly examined in a way which earns the writer our gratitude — though of course his intention was no doubt entirely the opposite of the one achieved.

What in fact we see in Reed's analysis is the mind of a very naive liberal — not the totally corrupted liberal of today, who will champion the cause of any race or country but his own but rather the woolly liberal of a bygone era whose outlook was founded on a hopelessly over-idealistic picture of the nature of man. Again Reed's summary is taken from Strasser's *Aufbau des Deutschen Socialismus*.

In the Strasser doctrine there is almost no recognition of the primacy of Race, save only a vague acknowledgement that the European races differ from Negroes and others. The implication clearly is that there is no great differentiation of ability or character that marks certain European ethnic groups off from others — a supposition that was once and for all smashed to pieces by the relative performances of nations in World War II.

But this concept fits in with Strasser's other views about Europe, for, as acknowledged by Reed towards the end of the chapter, he pre-empted the Common Marketeers by about three decades in favouring an eventual European Federation!

Strasser's tendency to think a little, but not too much, which is shown in his concept of industrial ownership is also demonstrated in what he has to say about the ownership of land. He starts with a not unreasonable proposition concerning property generally: that it

should not belong to the private owner to use or dispose of exactly as he pleases — including as that would the right to destroy it or sell it to foreigners. With such an idea we should not quarrel; obviously there are limits to the rights of ownership which liberal Capitalism, with its talk of the 'sanctity' of private property, has never sensibly established. Obviously some laws regulating the use and sale of private property in the safeguarding of the general national interest are quite in order, and were indeed introduced by Hitler's Government.

But Strasser is not content with this. Ownership of all the land, he proclaims, should be limited to those who work on it and in accordance with their ability to work it. In other words, the big landowners — which in Germany mainly existed in the Prussian regions — would be effectively dispossessed.

No doubt such an idea thoroughly commends itself to the left-wing mind — as long as we have the picture inflexibly fixed in our heads of idle, parasitic, irresponsible landowners living off the fat of their ground rents and contributing nothing whatever to national prosperity. In the advanced decadence of aristocracy, examples of which we see here in Britain, this can of course happen — but the evil there lies not in the institution itself but in the failure of the state to make safeguards to ensure that aristocratic families either justify their existence or are replaced. This is a perfectly feasible policy without removing the great landowner as such. For centuries Britain, Germany and other nations immensely benefitted from the existence of great families living close to the soil, possessing independent means which reduced their vulnerability to corruption and following a way of life which brought them close to nature. The better of these breeds cared much for their tenants and did much to protect their welfare. Often the sufferings of those tenants were due to factors entirely outside their landlords' control, such as vicious financial systems which got them deeply into debt, from which they could only extract themselves either by raising rents or selling their land off. It would be entirely wrong to blame these gentry, out of whose ranks came a long succession of great public servants — particularly soldiers — for the evil doings of cosmopolitan bankers.

ANTI-PRUSSIA

But of course Herr Strasser makes it clear that he is no friend of the Prussian aristocracy. As Douglas Reed says, "in this proposal (the dispossession of the great landowners) Otto Strasser attacks the forces which have led Europe from war to war, which brought Hitler to power, and which have caused the present conflict (World War II)."

This is, almost needless to say, pure claptrap of which the *Daily Mirror* would be proud. So-called Prussian "militarism" in fact provided the mainstay of the defences of

Germany from the days of the Teutonic Knights. Under Frederick the Great it expanded the boundaries of the German nation and won for it soil which Germans of all classes were for many generations only too glad to till. The same "militarism" was the cornerstone of the policies of Bismarck, which led to the unification of Germany and her supplanting of France as the greatest power on the European mainland. It provided the superb organisation and fighting traditions which led to the victories at Koniggratz and Sedan. It was the force which in World Wars I and II enabled Germany to survive almost until the last the onslaughts of military coalitions far superior in weight of numbers.

As for saying that the Prussian landowning class, with its military traditions and ethics, have "led Europe from war to war", Reed is here betraying a total incomprehension of the real forces making for conflict in 1870, 1914 and 1939.

POLITICS OF NECESSITY

Hitler has been accused by the champions of the Strasser faction of "selling out" to the big Prussian landowners in refusing to countenance in the NSDAP programme any policy to appropriate their large estates. In fact Hitler, quite apart from considerations of principle, was simply engaging in sensible tactics. There was just no way in which he had any possibility of coming to power by alienating against his party **all** the powerful and moneyed interests in Germany and driving them into alliance against it. He had to play one off against another and least obtain the support of a section of them. Of these the Prussian Junkers represented an element with which it was far preferable to be allied than many others. Hitler also could not possibly have done without the support of the Army, which — like it or not — could make or break the German governments of his period. In as much as the Prussian aristocracy and Germany's military leadership were largely concurrent entities, his attitude to the former was logical and sensible. In fact he no more made himself the tool of those institutions than he later made himself the tool of Moscow by the ratification of the Soviet-German Pact. Each deal was a necessary manoeuvre for a man engaged in the game of power and who had not yet got the full power he was seeking.

But of course power was one factor in politics of which Otto Strasser did not have the faintest glimmering of an understanding. In his fairytale world everyone was so pure in heart and noble in intention that power would no longer be needed for anything. Just supposing that the Strassers had got the upper hand in the internal party conflict with the Hitler men — something which precisely their lack of grasp of power politics ensured they would never do — they could have been on the scene of German politics for another 100 years and

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they never would have got within smelling distance of the Reich Chancellory.

Perhaps we could treat Otto Strasser, who is very much a figure of the past — and not the British past at that — as something of an irrelevance not worth the allocation of more than a few lines in a contemporary British magazine — were it not for the fact that a number of people, both in this country and

around the world today, have elevated him into something of a modern-day 'guru' — the noble and rational man who might have turned National Socialism into something good if he and his ideas had been allowed to prevail within it. In fact this is pure fallacy.

Nazi Germany may be dead and gone but the ideological conflicts of the era in which it existed are still being argued out today, and

the issues involved in those conflicts are far from being entirely unconnected with our contemporary problems. As Strasser has been resurrected by some as a solution to those problems, it is necessary to face him and demolish him. He was by no means one of the worst men of history, but he was nevertheless a loser. His outlook on politics decreed that he could never be anything else.

CRUSADE FOR EUROPE

The fight against Bolshevism as seen through the eyes of a Belgian volunteer

CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA: THE WAFFEN S.S. ON THE EASTERN FRONT by Leon Degrelle (17 dollars, 95 cents) from Institute for Historical Review, PO Box 1306, Torrance, California 90505, U.S.A. (1985, 353pp).

FEW REALISE that around 1 million non-Germans fought with Hitler's forces in Russia in 1941-45. Of these, a very large portion belonged to special foreign volunteer units of the Waffen SS. None of these units fought harder and more heroically than the Belgian Walloon Division, formed by Leon Degrelle.

Degrelle was one of those classic historical cases of a man perhaps too big for the country into which he was born. In the 1930s he emerged in Belgian politics as the leader of the Rexist movement, a party which, though it formulated its own very individual policies to deal with specifically Belgian problems, marched broadly in the spirit of the Fascist revolutions that were sweeping Europe during that time.

World War II, bringing as it did with it the German occupation of Belgium, placed men like Degrelle in an invidious position. A patriot, he nevertheless found himself in great sympathy with the National Socialist form of government that had been the architect of German resurgence and strength. Certain that Germany would win the war and dominate mainland Europe, he had to decide what best action he could take which would provide his own small homeland with the greatest possibility of an honoured place in the new European order with the greatest possible degree of national freedom for herself.

He felt that the way to this lay in assisting Germany in her Eastern crusade against Bolshevism. He thereupon set about, at 35 years old and with no previous military experience, forming a volunteer unit of his own fellow countrymen to fight with the Germans in Russia.

BLOW-BY-BLOW ACCOUNT

Campaign in Russia is about the war as seen by Degrelle and his men. For those best liking a blow-by-blow account of military operations, the book is a must — bringing the various campaigns to life with vivid narratives of the battles, first the triumphant and



LEON DEGRELLE

rapid victory march through the Ukraine and to the Caucasus, then retreat in the opposite direction when overcome by tremendous odds, finally last-ditch holding operations in Estonia, the Ardennes, Pomerania and the Baltic.

If there is any criticism to be made of *Campaign in Russia* it is that the reader who is hoping for a good amount of political 'meat' in the book finds himself a little frustrated by the end, and it is for this reason that we will await with great interest the publication in English of 14 further works of Degrelle which delve much more deeply into the political origins of the 1939-45 conflict. Nevertheless, this book under review is not lacking in sections of political significance. Degrelle says quite a bit early on about the political corruption rife in Belgium during the pre-war period which led to the rise of the Rexist movement. Coming out of his battle accounts is the fact, undeniable, that the Nazis' Soviet adversaries fought hard and courageously, albeit less intelligently, than they, and, like them, were not afraid to face death. This was because, as Hitler himself acknowledged, they too had an ideology in which they firmly believed,

however wrongly founded that ideology may have been.

Degrelle somewhat over-simplifies when he says at one point that his war was a war of "Europe against Asia." This may have had something to do with the fact that for much of the time his men on their particular section of the front were opposed by Soviet units comprising mainly Asiatic troops. In fact the majority of the Soviet forces were comprised of European Russians who, like the men of sound stock who served in their millions in the British and American armies, were merely tools of powers and interests of which they had little comprehension.

Degrelle makes much of the fact that in the earlier stages of the campaign and when the Germans and their allies were winning, many members of the local populace welcomed them as liberators — a subject that has led to much controversy over the political tactics used by the Germans in occupied Russia. It is unclear whether Ukrainian Nationalism or pure hatred of Stalin was the main cause of this welcome for the invaders.

MEETINGS WITH HITLER

Degrelle in due course was rapidly promoted; having started as a private he ended up as General — something to which, with touching modesty, he makes no reference. In due course his exploits and those of his unit came to Hitler's attention and this led to meetings with the German leader. Degrelle's account of these occasions will come as a profound surprise to those fed on propaganda stories of the *Führer* shouting and raving at his subordinates; to Degrelle, who was by no means a sycophant, Hitler made an enormous impression with his calm resolution combined with total dedication to victory. Degrelle likewise impressed Hitler, who on one occasion said to him: "If I had a son, I should like him to be like you."

Only for a short time in the course of his involvement in the war was Degrelle active in the West. He did, however, become acquainted with the vicious and inhuman treatment meted out by the 'liberated' Belgian authorities towards those of their countrymen and women who had had connections with the Rexist movement — behaviour which con-

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RIOT CONTROL IN SOUTH AFRICA

For once, a sympathetic view

IN AN ARTICLE "The Hard Facts of Riot Control", Helmoed-Romer Heitman, military and security affairs analyst, discusses the particular problems of riot control in a South African context as opposed to a European one. A summary of the article follows in the hope that a greater understanding of a difficult situation may result.



S.A. POLICE IN RIOT ACTION
Local conditions give limited options in the field of law-enforcement.

"It is doubtless true," the introduction says, "that South Africa has known many situations where police action has created either massacres or riots, or both, out of what might otherwise have remained noisy but non-violent demonstrations. Yet it is perhaps too easy automatically to condemn police behaviour from distant armchairs." (The article appeared in *Frontline*, an independent opinion journal whose editor takes the line, without apology, that black majority rule should be introduced as soon as possible.)

NUMBER OF POLICE

South Africa is actually a seriously under-policed country with not many more police in the entire country than in New York City (Conversely, the size of crowds in South Africa is often in the thousands). Where in most Western countries the police can usually come close to matching the rioters in number, the police in South Africa are almost always grossly outnumbered, so that most non-violent or minimally violent control or dispersal measures become unworkable. To link arms and push a mob or disperse them with a baton charge is a non-starter.

THE TERRAIN

Most disturbances in Europe take place in heavily built-up areas with relatively narrow streets and tall buildings. The rioters are limited in their options for manoeuvre and cannot easily avoid tear gas, water cannon or rubber bullets. The police can use the area layout to break the mob up into more manageable units able to be dispersed with minimum violence or breaking up of their own accord once mob anonymity is lost.

In South Africa most rioting takes place in open suburbs of single-storey houses, each with their own plot along relatively wide streets. A small police detachment can easily be outflanked and finds difficulty in looking formidable as a deterrent. Tear gas disperses too easily and water cannon is too easily evaded. Baton charges are useless as the mob simply withdraws only to regroup immediately.

THE CLIMATE

South Africa's relatively high temperatures speed up gas dispersal. The use of gas also requires the police to wear respirators in order to follow up the advantage swiftly. This can be an intolerable handicap in hot weather and so the momentum is lost.

Water cannon relies on its unpleasantly cold temperature as well as its force to have the desired outcome and therefore can be applied to effect in Europe, but seldom in South Africa.

Warm weather also prevents riot con-

trol personnel from wearing protective equipment such as helmet and visor, padded and flame-resistant clothing, gloves and boots, and perspex shields. They are therefore highly vulnerable to most thrown projectiles like bricks, acid-filled light bulbs and petrol bombs, and cannot adopt a passive and reactive posture towards mob violence aimed at them. The so-called 'Darth Vader effect' of protective clothing designed to look menacing in order to discourage rioters cannot be taken advantage of. Short-sleeved shirts do not compare.

THE INTENTION OF THE MOB

In Europe rioters rarely kill or go so far as to inflict serious or fatal injuries. This has hardly been the case in South Africa, where mobs have repeatedly gone much further than killing the occasional policeman and have often even killed passing civilians.

CONCLUSION

These factors conspire to make 'ideal' riot control well nigh impracticable in South Africa today. Surely it is fair to accept that the wellbeing of those who choose to riot can only be considered after that of their potential victims and the policemen involved in restoring order? And those who encourage the rioters and call for South Africa to be made 'ungovernable' must bear at least an equal measure of responsibility.

Finally, Mr. Heitman refers to the 'system-is-responsible' argument and says it overlooks the fact that riot and terrorism are both means used by groups who lack the popular support necessary to allow a successful application of passive resistance or guerilla warfare. Riot and terrorism are also much easier to organise, initiate and keep up — both provide better headlines and are good for creating martyrs and gaining recruits for a possible future insurgency. They are not the only alternatives to suppressed or supposedly suppressed legal political activity but are simply a means aimed at polarising society sufficiently to allow insurgency to be initiated.

This is not to say that the South African police, in common with other forces of order, cannot improve their riot control doctrine, procedures and tactics. On the other hand, there are basic realities which the South African police cannot escape and which limit their options as to the methods of riot control.

This is a reproduction of an article which appeared in the *SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS-LETTER*, issued from the South African Embassy, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5DP.

SPREADING THE GOSPEL

One man's campaign to communicate the Nationalist message

THE MAIN THRUST of my efforts to spread the Nationalist message in my locality is my regular free distribution of copies of *Spearhead*. I find the topical articles contained therein just the right material to circulate among the largely middle class population. For this purpose I currently invest £300 a year in obtaining supplies. When postage costs are taken into account this entitles me to receive 76 copies of the magazine every month.

In addition to this I also buy a regular supply of *British Nationalist*, also for the purpose of free distribution.

In view of what I pay to obtain this material, I feel that it would be expensive and wasteful to distribute it as one would distribute leaflets, i.e. door-by-door to every household in the neighbourhood. I therefore make it a policy to hand the material out selectively.

The annual census is taken every October and is published the following February. It is possible to inspect the lists in post offices or public libraries and one can buy photocopies at the local town hall.

If one scans through the voters' lists it is quite easy to pick out the Asian names but not the West Indian ones. To locate the West Indians one has to keep one's eyes and ears open. For example, a Nationalist who has the time can stand outside the local nursery school on a weekday at 3.30 p.m. When a mother comes out with a black child it is easy to follow them home at a discreet distance, note the number of the house and distribute literature either side and opposite. People often discover they are Nationalists when a coloured family moves in nearby!

ANONYMITY

I always distribute literature at night to preserve anonymity. I advise people not to have their cars nearby but parked some way away so that they will not be identified. The best evenings are Friday or Saturday, as the recipient will have time over the weekend to read the material he or she receives. If the weather is wet and windy, so much the better because there are likely to be fewer people about.

Between times make Nationalistic remarks to the people you meet. If there is a positive response you have found someone to whom it would be worth sending literature.

One good practice is to join one of the main political parties — it would be a good thing if in every area one member joined each of those parties. By this method one can gather names and addresses of potential Nationalist supporters without disclosing any Nationalist connections or opinions. These people can later be sent literature or have it put through their doors.

Last year I regularly attended two evening classes at two different local schools. I always

THE DENIAL to Nationalists of the conventional facilities of publicity and communication has imposed on all of us the need to use our own initiative and powers of ingenuity to find ways of breaking through the barriers of silence and suppression. This is the story of one man's efforts in this direction. He operates alone in a mainly middle class area of the North of England. As a professional man, he has requested us not to make his name known. Nevertheless the story of his efforts is one that we think of great interest, and we print it here.

used the occasion to leave copies of *Spearhead* and *British Nationalist* lying around, much to the consternation of the teachers — who will sometimes give publicity to these publications by raising an outcry about them.

DRAWING OUT THE 'OPPO'

Another good idea for publicity is to get out material into the hands of local clergymen or other church activists. The latter can often be found by obtaining leaflets from churches, in which you will often find the names (and sometimes the addresses) of these activists. Otherwise you can usually ascertain their addresses from the local telephone directory. Send these people literature — especially the vicar! It is unlikely to 'convert' them but it could induce them to make an indignant noise locally, thus getting us more publicity. A number of vicars love a bit of personal publicity. Coming into possession of some Nationalist literature and assuming from this that there is an active Nationalist cell locally, they may well set themselves up as the heads of some 'anti-fascist' or 'anti-racist' organisation and on its behalf get some space in the local paper.

To the same purpose watch out in the papers for names of local left-wing activists or racial aliens who particularly dislike our politics. Try to find out where they live and get copies of our literature to them. The chances are that they too may make a stir and get us into the news.

Whenever you can gain access to schools or other places of education ensure if you can to leave literature there too, for you may gain the same result.

Another useful place to leave literature is a telephone kiosk. However, I only advise doing this in the warmer and drier weather.

A very useful aid to literature distribution which I have recently discovered are self-sealing ploythene bags of the type issued at Sainsbury's. One copy of *Spearhead* when folded fits very neatly into one of these. It can then be flung into people's gardens (select the back garden rather than the front if it is accessible). The manner in which these are

handed out is more likely to attract attention and impress the recipient.

Of the two main BNP publications I find *Spearhead* the most suitable for distribution in middle class areas, while *British Nationalist* goes down very well in working class areas.

One very useful idea worth considering by self-employed people is to buy these publications on behalf of their businesses. In this way they can pay for them out of income before tax.

I hope that my local activities are an example to others. No member or supporter



has an excuse not to do anything merely because there is not an organised branch in his or her area. These operations can be carried out completely **alone**. Even if some others are not in a position to purchase as expensive selection of literature as I do they can still purchase something on a regular basis and distribute it in the ways that I have described.

What I am doing is only a drop in the ocean — but I am resolved to contribute this drop. I feel rage and dismay when I think of how our beautiful country is being stolen from us. I just wish I could do more.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

But as an analyst friend of mine puts it, one of the most damaging psychological legacies of the 1939-45 War has been the way it discredited the masculine value in our society by making it seem only something negative and destructive — so that the qualities essential to anyone to become a man, such as discipline and toughness, have become associated with the very force we had to overcome, Nazism or Fascism.

CHRISTOPHER BOOKER

Article 'Did manliness die?' (published in *The Daily Telegraph*, 27.4.85)

REDS GO HYSTERICAL IN LIVERPOOL

Attack on BNP activists beaten off — then intended victims are branded as the 'aggressors'!

LAST MONTH we reported a successful engagement by Liverpool Nationalists of a mob of reds who tried to disrupt their paper sales in the city centre. What we were not able to report (because of going to press just a day or two early) was the follow-up to this encounter, which took place on Saturday, October 19th.

On the morning of that day a team of activists from the British National Party, assisted by one or two National Front members, turned up in Church Street to man their usual sales pitch. 13 in number, they placed 3 men in a prominent position selling papers while the other 10 hid around a corner.

In a short time a gang of young Blacks turned up and started an argument with the 3, telling them that they should not be selling their papers there as they were "disturbing the community."

To this the 3 Nationalists delivered a very brief two-worded reply of four and three letters respectively which we cannot print here but which, roughly translated, means "go away."

The Blacks, feeling safety of numbers, thereupon produced an assortment of weapons, including chains, flails and clubs, and laid into the 3 Nationalists.

Immediately the 10 other Nationalists being held in reserve round the corner tore into action. They seized hold of the weapons being used by the Blacks and quickly turned them on their owners, knocking seven bells out of them and putting them to rapid flight.

But whatever else you say about these people you cannot pretend they don't have nerve. A few days later, to the great hilarity of BNP members in Liverpool, the local reds — to whom apparently the black youths belonged — issued a letter, signed by notorious 'Militant' Tony Mulhearn (you know, the one who always appears beside Derek Hatton on TV). The letter, which was distributed to all the 'comrades' in the area, turned the incident on its head and alleged that it had been the Nationalists who had made the attack and not the Blacks!

The various weapons which the young Blacks had brought with them were described as part of the Nationalists' armoury and the impression was given that the latter had made a completely unprovoked attack on their opponents, who were just "distributing literature."

Just to make the story sound more horrific, two "women" were invented who in fact had not been present at all, and it was alleged that these "women" had been violently attacked

by the Nationalists!

The same story as that contained in Mulhearn's letter was printed in a leaflet which was then distributed around the area. The leaflet was headed "Mobilise against Fascist violence" and called on all comrades to mount a big demonstration against the Nationalists in Church Street the following Saturday. The leaflet went on to allege a long campaign of violent attacks by Nationalists on "Labour movement activists and black workers", whereas the very reverse has in

fact been the case.

On October 26th a very large red mob did turn out which in effect would have made it sheer suicide for the Nationalists in their small numbers to have attempted their sales. Instead they put the day to good effect elsewhere. The Reds, however, need to be able to outnumber the Nationalists many times over to accomplish this. At any time the numbers are equal, or even slightly in favour of the reds, they know the Nationalists will always give them a beating.

Merseyside Trade Union and Labour Movement

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Joint Chairmen
Eddie Loyden
Tony Mulhearn
Secretary
Paul Davis
Transport House
T.G.W.U.
Islington
Liverpool

URGENT APPEAL TO ALL LABOUR MOVEMENT ORGANISATIONS,
TRADE UNIONS AND INDIVIDUALS.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST FASCIST VIOLENCE ON ...
SATURDAY 26TH OCTOBER

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

We are appealing to you to mobilise support for a demonstration against the increasing incidents of Fascist attacks.

On SATURDAY 19th OCTOBER, 1985, ten members of the British National Party and the National Front, armed with chains, flails and clubs launched a vicious attack on active supporters of Liverpool City Council who were distributing literature in Church Street, Liverpool. As a result two women and a man were injured - one requiring stitches in a head wound.

This outrage is the latest in a series of violent attacks on Labour movement activists and black workers. These thugs have undoubtedly drawn comfort from hysterical propaganda of the Tory Government and the press aimed against Liverpool City Council and Liverpool working class. The Fascists have increased presence during recent weeks, peddling their racist filth in an attempt to poison the minds of a section of white youths and misdirect their anger against the black community and the Labour Movement.

The Trade Union Movement in Liverpool ignores this threat at its peril. The Fascists have shown by their actions that they have one real aim - to smash the organisations of the working class and thereby crush democratic rights. We cannot allow these attacks to go unanswered.

We are therefore calling for a mass mobilisation of the Liverpool Labour Movement next Saturday with the expressed aim of alerting the people of Liverpool to the pernicious threat and ensuring the Fascists are not allowed to distribute their vile, racist propaganda with impunity.

ASSEMBLE - 12 NOON, CHURCH STREET (WHITECHAPEL END)

SATURDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1985.

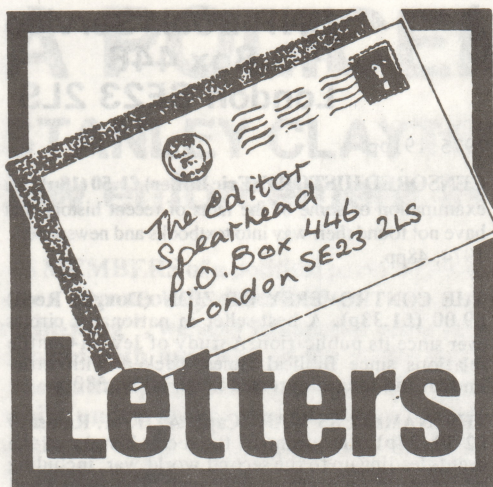
Yours fraternally,

T. Mulhearn
Tony Mulhearn

The Merseyside Trades Union and Labour Movement Campaign Committee is a body comprising of representatives of Liverpool Trades Council, Liverpool District Labour Party, Liverpool MPs, Merseyside County Council, Liverpool City Council, Merseyside Community and Unemployed Centres, Liverpool City Council Joint Shop Stewards Committee, County Association of Trades Councils.

SQUEALING

Tony Mulhearn's letter to his comrades
(on right)



SIR: The three articles in October's issue—by Colin Jordan on the implications of the new Public Order bill, by Stanley Clayton-Garnett on the state of Britain in the aftermath of Handsworth and by yourself on the suppression of Nationalists' rights of free assembly—were all excellent and timely, clearly signposting the gravity of the situation confronting our country.

Faced with a decaying society, which in many ways resembles the Weimar Republic of Germany—where drug-pushing and -taking, sodomy and pornography were rife—a society in which aliens and Marxists control much of the media of communication and local authorities, the ordinary law-abiding citizen might well ask: where are the law enforcement authorities? We are now quickly approaching the condition of our fellow countrymen and women in Northern Ireland.

60 years ago similar conditions of the collapse of order and the impotence of authority gave rise in Germany to the growth of the National Socialist Party of Hitler.

In the long term there may be some hope for the propagation of the Nationalist message when the sound waves are freed from the suffocating monopoly now enjoyed by the traitors in our midst, in particular the BBC, and all people can then hear our policies clearly expounded. For the present there is only CB radio, but not everyone has this facility. So we are back to the written word—the widespread dissemination of leaflets and easy-to-read pamphlets, such as were distributed in previous times of Britain's history. The articles I referred to earlier would all make good pamphlets and should receive a much wider circulation than they are likely to do. But the problem confronting us regarding meetings, demonstrations, marches and the like has to be met head-on, though not before our party becomes larger in numbers and is known to a wider audience. That is one reason why it would be desirable to field as many candidates as possible at elections, local and national. If we are seen to be well ordered, well disciplined and well turned out, the contrast with our enemies will not go unnoticed by the British people, who are fundamentally on our wavelength as far as policies go.

The looming question that has to be answered by the BNP is how to connect with the nation's indigenous populace and expose the treasonable activities of the Old Gang parties and their Marxist surrogates and confederates.

This is primarily an audio-visual-orient-

ated age, but while we are denied access to these media on a national level we must utilise cassettes to supplement our printed propaganda. I realise of course that this will invite the cry: where is the money coming from? This is where I believe that people with money and businesses and other interests in the nation must be tapped. Not all with a financial stake in this country are aliens and internationalists; there must be patriots somewhere who either may not have heard of Nationalist policies or, if they have, are frightened off because their understanding of them is coloured by the distorting propaganda of our enemies.

If we do not succeed in getting our message across, we will find ourselves marked down for early repression and incarceration when the Marxists come to power and the United Kingdom is transformed into a 'People's Republic'.

B.J. CLIFTON
Cardiff

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The British National Party is well aware of the importance of recruiting supporters with money and loses no opportunity to do so. The task, however, is extremely difficult, as we are up against barriers of selfishness and, often, fear—those with the most money have the most to lose! As for video-recordings, the BNP is in fact planning soon to break into this field, and much material for the first of its video releases has already been recorded.)

SIR: In your article "The fraud of 'free assembly'" you mention the BNP meeting that was banned at the last moment in Liverpool earlier this year.

I remember reading an account of what happened in the local daily paper two days afterwards. The report stated that several hundred left-wing demonstrators had turned up and forced the police to call off the meeting, and included in this report was a

pompous statement by the Chairman of the Liverpool Community Relations Council saying: "This was a genuine spontaneous demonstration. It showed that the people of Liverpool do not want Fascists on the streets of this city."

Incensed at this arrogant presumption that a few hundred leftists were representative of the people of Liverpool, I wrote to this gentleman, pointing out that Liverpool has an adult population of about half a million, and that the presence therefore of a few hundred demonstrators against the BNP was hardly representative. I concluded that his and his fellow left-wing disrupters' action was "anti-democratic"; yet these are the people who set themselves up as the champions of 'democracy'. Needless to say, I received no reply to my letter.

J. KIBBEY
Liverpool

SIR: The October issue of *Spearhead* surpassed even its normally high standard, with no less than three articles exposing the realities of our so-called 'democracy' in Britain 1985.

We have for years witnessed widespread denigration by the political left of our police force, the gradual elimination of discipline in schools and in the home and religion rendered ridiculous by the words and actions of permissive clergymen. And now we have the law lords, by a narrow majority, undermining parental rights and allowing the medical profession to issue contraceptive devices to young girls.

And some of the results of Lord Scarman's advice on 'low-profile' policing in our inner cities is already evident. I hope that the police, the doctors and your readers will heed Edmund Burke's dictum: "It is not what a lawyer tells me I may do, but what humanity, reason and justice tell me I ought to do."

JOHN LESTER
Poole, Dorset

How to obtain SPEARHEAD

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to ensure obtaining copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain quantities for redistribution.

Those wishing for copies for themselves each month should take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with a cheque or postal order for the amount applicable.

NAME

ADDRESS

The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick in box where applicable):—

British Isles: £8.00 ☐ Overseas unsealed surface mail: £8.80 ☐ Overseas sealed surface mail: £10.85 ☐
Unsealed air-mail Middle East: £11.80 ☐ Unsealed air-mail Canada, USA, South America and Africa: £13.40 ☐ Unsealed air-mail Australia, New Zealand, Far East: £14.30 ☐

Please note: These overseas rates apply if remittance is in Pounds Sterling; if remittance is in overseas currency, an additional charge of £5 is required in the case of cheques and £1 in the case of banknotes, these going to pay banker's commission.

Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:—

10-19 copies: 40p ea.; 20-49 copies: 36p ea.; 50-99 copies: 30p ea.; 100-199 copies: 26p ea.; 200-400 copies: 22p ea.; 500 copies or over: 20p ea. (For advice on postal rates, please contact our office).

All cheques and postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

BNP Book Service
P.O.Box 446
London SE23 2LS

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (A.K. Chesterton) £3.00 (52p). An exposure of the financial power that seeks to dragoon mankind into a global police state. 1972, 255pp.

THE CAMP OF THE SAINTS (Jean Raspail) £2.40 (98p). A sensational novel about the destruction of the white world by Asian immigrant invasion. 1973, 311pp.

THE BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (Prof. W. C. George) £1.00 (22p). The race equality hoax destroyed by an academic expert. 70pp.

DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE? (Richard Harwood) 50p (13p). The fact-filled pamphlet that refutes the Holocaust legends and evoked Zionist frenzy. 28pp.

THE HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (Prof. A. R. Butz) £2.40 (59p). A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'Holocaust' and completely dissects the myth. 2nd ed. 1977, 315pp.

THE MONEY BOMB (James Gibb Stuart) £3.95 (34p). Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

RACE, INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION. 30p (13p). A reply to the notorious NUT racemixing booklet, packed with facts and cogent argument. 1979, 20pp.

RACE AND POLITICS (H. B. Isherwood) 30p (13p). Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H. B. Isherwood) 30p (13p). Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity and that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

THE LEMMING FOLK (James Stuart Gibb) £7.95 (66p). A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashions that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

THE GRAND DESIGN (Douglas Reed) £2.00 (18p). A 'behind the scenes' look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

THE DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY (Wilmot Robertson) £7.50 (£1.72p). This book has attracted world-wide attention dealing as it does with racial problems in America and not simply the black-white situation. 2nd ed. 1981, 613pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carleton Putnam) £4.00 (40p). A companion volume and supplement to *Race and reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50 (34p). The sequel to the same author's widely-acclaimed *Dispossessed Majority*. Revised ed. 1982, 113pp.

THE GLOBAL MANIPULATORS (Robert Eringer) £2.50 (34p). While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a

Here is the latest list of our books. The figures in brackets represent packing and postage charges. All orders with cash please. Cheques should be made out to BNP Book Service.

comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

PEACE STUDIES IN OUR SCHOOLS - PROPAGANDA FOR DEFENCELESSNESS (John Marks) £2.95 (40p). An important new book on a major current educational scandal - the indoctrination of schoolchildren by pacifist and unilateralist educationalists. This topical and factual study makes it plain that we are not simply confronted with odd teachers here and there abusing their positions but a whole network of organisations and institutions, some publicly-funded, co-ordinating the attack on young people's minds. 1984, 63pp.

THE ZIONIST CONNECTION II (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00 (£1.72p). The second edition of a sensational exposure of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little, 50p (13p). Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled *Infiltration of the Government by members of subversive or criminal organizations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organizations*. 1979, 24pp.

A WORLD COUP D'ETAT IS PLANNED (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p (13p). Updates the above giving details of the destructive effects of treaties foisted on Britain. 1984, 16pp.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (Correlli Barnett) £8.95 (£1.41). A welcome reissue of a vitally important book first published in 1972. Shows how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th Century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.

THE ZUNDEL TRIAL AND FREE SPEECH (Doug Christie) £2.25 (18p). The defence counsel's address to the jury in the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel for daring to question the holocaust myth. A ringing defence of free enquiry and free speech. 1985, 32pp.

FDR - THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN (Hamilton Fish) £5.00 (52p). An exposure of Roosevelt's war guilt and trickery by a former associate. 1976, 255pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carleton Putnam) £4.00 (40p). A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count Leon de Poncins) £3.50 (59p). A study of some little known state documents that throw much light on recent history.

1975, 191pp.

CENSORED HISTORY (Eric Butler) £1.50 (18p). An examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks and newspapers. 1974, 48pp.

THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION (Douglas Reed) £9.00 (£1.33p). A best-seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since Biblical times, packed with little-known and long suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

THE NAMELESS WAR (Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay) £2.50 (34p). An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the second world war, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during the war despite his status as a member of Parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

NATURE'S ETERNAL RELIGION (Ben Klassen) £6.70 (98p). A controversial and hard-hitting book outlining the author's ideal of a new religion based on the right to survival of the white race. The author in presenting his ideas in this matter makes it plain who represents the threat to white survival. 1973, 508pp.

THE WHITE MAN'S BIBLE (Ken Klassen) £6.70 (98p). A companion volume to the same author's *Nature's Eternal Religion* in which he expounds his concept of creativity as the religion of the white race. 1981, 451pp.

We should perhaps make it plain that Ben Klassen is strongly critical of the Christian religion and the many devout Christians we are glad to number among our customers will find much in these books with which to disagree.

THE SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED (W. Grimstad) £2.50 (66p). Examines not only the 'Holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish question including the exploitation of the 'anti-Semite' smear. 1977, 170pp.

NUREMBERG AND OTHER WAR CRIMES TRIALS: A NEW LOOK (Richard Harwood) 75p (34p). A scholarly exposure of this cynical travesty of justice. 1978, 68pp.

RACIAL KINSHIP (H. B. Isherwood) 30p (13p). Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

ARCHITECTS OF CONSPIRACY (William P. Hoar) £15.00 (£1.33p). One of the most serious and detailed accounts of financial manipulation ever published. From the time of the American Revolution to the present, we are given names, dates and facts. The material originally appeared in the journal *American Opinion*. 1984, 361pp.

THE TURNER DIARIES (Andrew Macdonald) £3.50 (34p). A powerful novel describing the fight-back of the white man in America. A futuristic fantasy that might not be so fantastic after all. 1980, 211pp.

OTHER PUBLICITY MATERIAL

B.N.P. STATEMENT OF POLICY

An up-to-date resume of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 22p post-free from: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. ELECTION MANIFESTO 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 General Election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 42p post-free from: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. LEAFLETS

Fed up with the party politicians? Reprint of a popular old Nationalist leaflet, brought up to date. Deals with British National Party policies on the main national issues.

If only we were black... Leaflet produced by the Young

Nationalists, the BNP youth division, and aimed primarily at Britain's young people. Contrasts the way young Whites have been left on the scrapheap with the specially favoured treatment given to Britain's coloured racial minorities.

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains in simple terms how millions of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Handsworth, September 9th 1985 - where next? Up-to-date leaflet produced immediately following the

Handsworth race riots and calling for repatriation.

This is OUR country. Leaflet questioning people on their views about race riots and multi-racialism and telling them that if they answer affirmatively their place is with the British National Party. Features vivid picture of riot area in flames.

Are you concerned about Scotland's future? Leaflet specially produced for distribution in Scotland. Outlines BNP policies on main issues of interest to Scots.

Bradford's future - part of Yorkshire or part of Asia? Special leaflet for distribution in the racially troubled Bradford area.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per thousand, with postage costs at £2.23 for 1,000; £2.65 for 2,000 and £3.10 for 3,000. Orders with cash to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

STICKERS

Full-size BNP stickers with slogans:-

Fight Communism!

Fight Communism and foreign control!

Keep Britain's bomb!

Murder: bring back the death penalty!

Available at £3 per thousand plus 59p p&p.

Half-size BNP stickers with slogans:-

Get Britain out of the Common Market!

CND are Moscow's rats.

Hang IRA murderers!

British jobs for British workers!

Available at £2.50 per thousand plus 34p p&p.

Orders with cash to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. POSTERS

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Large poster featuring collage of riot photos, with BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Size: 17.7in. x 25.2in. 1-9 at 12p each; 10-19 at 10p each; 20-49 at 8p each; 50 or over at 6p each. Estimate postage at weight of 20g for 1 poster.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Picture of Royal Marine in action with machine gun. Bearing BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Size: 12.6in. x 17.7in.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets £1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! With picture of old lady by unlit fire. Bearing BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. 12.6in. x 17.7in. Both of these half-size posters at prices of: 1-9 at 7p each; 10-19 at 6p each; 20-49 at 5p each; 50-99 at 4p each; 100 or over at 3p each. Estimate postage at weight of 10g for 1 poster.

Orders with cash to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. RECORDINGS

Rally '82: Speeches from the BNP national rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was "Unite and fight for Britain's future!"

Side 1: Includes speech by Charles Parker.

Side 2: Speech by John Tyndall.

Voices of Nationalism:

Side 1: Speeches from the Nationalist Unity rally in London on September 5th 1981. Hear John Tyndall, Kenneth McKilliam, Len Bearsford Walker and others.

Side 2: Talk by John Tyndall on the theme "The coming

British revolution".

Tyndall speaks I: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on the theme: "Our Anglo-Saxon heritage" (about the worldwide dispersal of the peoples of British stock).

Side 2: Talk on theme of "Britain's economic crisis".

Tyndall speaks II: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on the theme "The case for Nationalism" (the internationalist argument demolished).

Side 2: Talk on the theme "Tragedy of the 20th Century" (analysis of the Second World War).

Tyndall speaks III: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on the theme of "Why we must repatriate".

Side 2: Talk on the theme of "Foundations of the national community" (Discourse on Racial Nationalism and its concepts of government and citizenship).

Cassette recordings available at £3.50 plus 18p p&p. Orders with cash to PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. BADGES

British National Party badges available for £1.25 post-free from: PO Box 457, London SE20 7QE.

B.N.P. SHIELD

Attractively designed British National Party shield carved in wood and containing two crossed Union Jacks with the words "British National Party — for race and nation". Ideal for your mantlepiece or wall. Available at £15 post-free. Orders with cash to: Plymouth BNP, PO Box 75, Plymouth PL1 1SQ.

B.N.P. PENS & DIARIES

Pens bearing the slogan "British National Party — for race and nation". Sample for 22p post-free.

1986 diaries available at 50p each or 40p each for 10 or over (post-free).

Orders with cash to Liverpool BNP, PO Box 72, Liverpool L69 8AJ.

B.N.P. TIES, BOOKMATCHES, SELF-ADHESIVE STICKERS

Smart navy blue polyester neckties bearing the BNP roundel set over crossed Union Jacks and encircled by the party name and slogan "For race and nation". Available at £4.60 post-free.

Bookmatches bearing slogan "Britons! Fight back with the British National Party!" and party address. Box of 50

for £2.90 inc. p&p.

BNP logo stickers: £4.25 per roll of 500 inc. p&p (collected £3.85 per roll); 2½in. round stickers: £4.60 per roll of 500 inc. p&p (collected £4 per roll); 1½in. round stickers £3.25 per roll of 500 inc. p&p (collected £2.95 per roll).

Square stickers with party logo & address: (1) With slogan "A new way forward for Britain; (2) With slogan "Stop the riots—peace through repatriation". £4.60 per roll of 500 inc. p&p (collected £4.20 per roll).

Orders with cash to Norwich BNP, A9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA.

B.N.P. T-SHIRTS

Attractively designed and featuring a white man, woman and child with a Union Jack in the background and the words: "British National Party fights for race and nation against Communism". Available at £4 plus 34p p&p. Orders with cash to Glasgow BNP, PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL.

BRITISH NATIONALIST SONG TAPE

Containing 9 songs, including: "Boys of the bulldog breed"; "Britain is my home"; "White men awake!"; "My skin is white"; "Sons of Britain"; "Britain is a white man's land"; "Members of the BNP"; "Soldiers of the BNP" and "Dear Motherland". Available at £3.50 plus 66p p&p. Copies of lyrics sent with each order. Orders with cash to: Plymouth BNP, PO Box 75, Plymouth PL1 1SQ.

CANDOUR

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. Subscription £4.50 per year. Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

THE THUNDERBOLT

Hard hitting monthly paper for American and other white race patriots. Sample copy for £1 from: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Ga. 30061, U.S.A.

NATIONAL REVIEW

Magazine published by the League of St. George. Subscription for 6 issues £5 (or 12 US dollars for overseas surface mail). Sample copy 70p post-free from: 9/11 Kensington High Street, London W8 5NP.

THEFT OF MAIL

We have reason to believe that over the past two months a large amount of mail posted to our office has 'disappeared'. We have made a formal complaint to the GPO on this matter, stating that in our view the mail has been stolen for political motives. To assist this complaint we are now compiling evidence, and would be grateful if anyone who has sent money to us and subsequently been sent a reminder of money still owing would write to us giving details of the money in question and, as far as possible, the approximate date of posting.

VE—Victory for what?

Gothic Ripples: Special issue on World War II. 50p plus request for enrolment in Gothic Ripples Supporters' Society from Thorgarth, Greenhow Hill, Harrogate HG3 5JQ.

New cassette now out!

BNP Recordings announce the release of a new double-sided cassette entitled "Tyndall speaks III". This consists of two recorded talks: (1) Why we must repatriate; (2) Foundations of the national community. The cassettes are available at £3.50 each plus 18p postage from: BNP Recordings, PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

OBITUARY

OLIVER GILBERT

It is with much regret that we have recently heard of the death of veteran Nationalist Oliver Gilbert of Worthing.

Oliver Gilbert had been a determined fighter for the cause since before the war. During the war he was one of those patriots who lost several years of his freedom under the infamous Regulation 18b. Later he went into the electrical business and we first knew him when he ran a shop in the Bayswater area of London. He was by then no longer a young man but still did all he possibly could do help the Nationalist struggle.

After retirement he moved to Worthing, where he lived until his death. He was a

supporter of the League of Empire Loyalists and until the end of the 1970s of the National Front. In addition to these causes he launched the Worthing Debating Society, under which umbrella body he sought to bring together people of patriotic views in that area. Indeed in his later years he probably put in more work on behalf of the WDS than for any other organisation.

With the split of the NF in 1980 Mr. Gilbert supported the British National Party and remained, as he had long been, a subscriber and occasional contributor to our magazine.

He was also a prolific writer of letters to newspapers on Nationalist themes.

SELL OUT ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN

(Contd. from page 4)

them in their dealings with Northern Ireland to do violence to their own instinctive loyalties and to the dictates of common sense. It is that obsession which leads them now to feel that they have no alternative but to inflict yet another round of turmoil and

bloodshed on this province. It is also that obsession which threatens in the end to estrange this Government and this Prime Minister fatally from the opinion and sentiment of the electorate on whom they depend.

For the drawing of this speech of Mr. Powell to our attention we are indebted to ON TARGET newsletter, 26 Meadow Lane, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6TD, in which the text of the speech was previously published.

WAR DEAD HONoured IN YORK

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY members from the North of England held a dignified march and ceremony in the city of York in recognition of Remembrance Day on November 10th. Just over 100 were present.

The event has in recent years become a regular Northern regional activity and this year, for the first time, party leader John Tyndall was present among the marchers.

A wreath was laid on the local Cenotaph, after which members attended a rally nearby.

At the rally speeches were made by John Wood, Ian Sloan, Stanley Clayton-Garnett and John Tyndall. They were all dedicated to the war dead and dwelt on the theme of the betrayal of those dead by the politicians of

the post-war era. A strong theme running through the speeches was the resolution of British Nationalists to build the "land fit for heroes" for which these men had died but which their survivors had been denied. The rally ended in tremendous enthusiasm.

And, as an interesting observation, the majority of those taking part were young men born and brought up well after the end of World War II.

BNP forges ahead in Wakefield

WAKEFIELD, YORKSHIRE has recently become a major centre for British National Party activity in the North of England. This year the formerly small group has rapidly expanded into a fully fledged branch and has won big publicity in the local press through its activities. Wakefield is one of the areas where the BNP will be putting up a candidate in the next General Election and plans for this have already got well under way.



B.N.P. IN WAKEFIELD (RIGHT)
Paper sellers doing busy trade in city centre. Wakefield Cathedral is in background.

St. Andrew's Day rally

GLASGOW

**Saturday, November 30th
In the afternoon**

Rendezvous:-

**Buchanan Street
Underground Station**

2 p.m.

Theme:-

**Fight sell out of
Ulster!**

Speakers include:-

ERIC BRAND

GUS McLEOD

DAVID BRUCE

JOHN TYNDALL

**Organised by the British
National Party
(Scottish Region)**

Please note our change of address!

Will all readers please note that both the British National Party and *Spearhead* will henceforth be operating from a new postal address in London. The address is: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

This address is the same as the one that has been used for some time by *British Nationalist* newspaper and the BNP Book Service and for BNP leaflet orders.

We feel that this simplified procedure will make things easier for everyone, whereas in the past there was some confusion caused by the use of different addresses.

We note that many communications to *Spearhead* are still being sent to 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove. Will everyone please make note of the fact that this address is now no longer in use, and that delays in dealing with enquiries and orders can result from communications being sent there.

The observance by everyone of this notification of a change of address will assist in the more efficient answering of correspondence and dispatch of orders. Please co-operate.

ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL

JOHN TYNDALL recalls and reports on one of the year's many tours of duty

TRAVELLING AROUND BRITAIN in the course of promoting and organising our party never fails to be a stimulating and satisfying experience, with the pleasures vastly outweighing the irritations, inconveniences and (sometimes) the fatigue. I have always sought to recruit as my political collaborators the very best elements from among the British people but never have I been as overwhelmingly successful and fortunate in this endeavour as in the British National Party of today. Our movement is not yet large, but in terms of **quality** it is indeed very strong, and meeting and talking to those who constitute it never ceases to be an assurance and an inspiration. On a recent trip to the North of England this happy experience was again repeated, and it occurred to me this time to record the event in print — if nothing else as a tribute to my colleagues and friends but perhaps also as a narrative of one or two other little things of interest.

I had been asked this year to try to make it to the Remembrance Day parade and rally at York, organised by the Yorkshire Region and scheduled this year for November 10th. As is my habit, I decided to combine this duty with as many others as possible so as to exploit the time away to the party's maximum advantage. As it was a trip with numerous ports of call, I took the car, which makes mobility easier. It also enables one to take a greater load of working implements, such as typewriter, files, stationery, etc., so as to be able to fill in the odd slack hour or two with useful labour.

MAKING FOR MANCHESTER

First function was a meeting of Manchester branch on the evening of Friday the 8th, with a short preliminary conference beforehand with certain leading branch personnel to discuss internal problems. On the M6 somewhere near Wolverhampton I thought disaster had struck when the windscreen wipers stopped working in the midst of pouring rain. As regular readers will know, I seem often to get that problem! This time, as in the past, it was a fuse — but where to get one? It took a 10-mile journey almost blindfolded up a side road and back to remedy the problem. Great relief — not too much time had been

lost!

I arrived in Manchester on schedule and met Tony Healey and Bob Jones in a hotel bar, reviving memories of big Nationalist meetings in the same hotel in the 1970s until red mobs at the door got us permanently barred from the premises. My friends filled me in on the problems we had met to discuss and we resolved on a plan to overcome those problems. We then proceeded to the main meeting, which involved a quick 300 yard sprint through characteristic Manchester rain familiar to Old Trafford cricket patrons. I was very pleasantly surprised to find a crowd of about 40 there, only one of whom came from outside the Greater Manchester area — an encouraging start.

I spoke mainly about the problems and hardships of building a local Nationalist unit and stressed the types of activities essential to that task. At the end we had a collection and the response immensely gladdened the Branch Treasurer — some £109 were raised, thus enabling the branch to pay its current bills and have a little left aside for expanding activities. After the meeting a further word with local officials in a car before transferring to my own vehicle and getting to my hotel for the night.

A not-too-good sleep, caused by an over-stuffy central heating system, and time to take to the road again in the morning, this time to Bolton, where at the home of another friend and colleague I was to make two recorded talks on tape. I was proceeding along a main road coming out of the town and looking for the turning leading to my friend's home, thinking how this one-time part of Lancashire was coming to look more and more like Karachi or Calcutta, when suddenly a car came zooming from out of a side-turning on the right, as if driven by a kamikaze pilot, and slammed into the rear of the car in front of me. A quick look revealed that the driver of the latter vehicle was white and that the one inflicting the damage was filled with Asians. I had had a grandstand view of what happened and there could be not the slightest dispute as to the blame. I followed the two involved vehicles up a side street, where the white driver got out and started conveying to the Asian in very forthright terms his opinion of the latter's driving. I gave my fellow countryman my address and telephone number in case he needed a witness for the purpose of insurance claim or prosecution.

And so to the recording. This was done by

Mr. Ken Bernal, to whom I am most grateful for the making available to me of high quality recording facilities. Also to his wife Mary, for an admirably tasty lunch.

We finished business in mid-afternoon after a number of stops and restarts in no small part due to the great interest of my hosts' dog in the proceedings. Barking and yelping in the midst of political rhetoric does not make for the most persuasive message, even though the

Contd. overleaf

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the areas of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the local addresses of the main units.

NORTH LONDON

PO Box 462, Greenwood Road, Hackney, London E8 4HH

SOUTH LONDON

PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS

Bromley

PO Box 457, London SE20 7QE

EAST KENT

73 Shirkoak Park, Woodchurch, Ashford

DEVON & CORNWALL

PO Box 75, Plymouth PL1 1SQ

EAST ANGLIA (NORTH)

A9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA

EAST ANGLIA (SOUTH)

2 Albert Road, Framlingham, Suffolk

EAST MIDLANDS

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

STAFFORDSHIRE

PO Box 320, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 72, Liverpool L89 8AJ

MANCHESTER

PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

YORKSHIRE

Leeds

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

Wakefield

PO Box 42, Wakefield, Yorks.

Hull

PO Box 58, Hull HU6 7HR

TYNE & WEAR

PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

SCOTLAND

PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

The BNP also has units in West Kent, Basingstoke (Hants), Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Bedford, Cambridge, Devizes (Wilts), Birmingham, Brierley Hill, Coventry, Burton-on-Trent, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Bradford, Halifax and Sheffield. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to Party Head Office at: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

TYPESETTER FUND

During the past month the sum of £164.68 has come in in donations to our Typesetter Fund. This brings the total so far raised towards the cost of the typesetter and processor to £1,034, thus leaving £816 still to be raised. We thank all those who have contributed.

We hope that our supporters will give generously towards the sum still to be raised. All donations please to PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

CRUSADE FOR EUROPE

(Contd. from page 11)

trasted vividly with the picture of the 'democracies' as the forces which represented 'civilisation', 'decency', etc.

Degrelle was one of those in the war who fought to the very last, escaping by aeroplane to Spain only when all was irretrievably lost. There he built an entirely new life for himself, becoming the head of a successful construction company, bit by bit finding and gathering around him the surviving members of his family and never for one second renouncing or apologising for his political beliefs.

In the course of the crusade to which he gave the best years of his life Degrelle came to regard himself as a European more than as a Belgian, while never losing his love for his native land. It is important, however, that this sentiment should never be confused with that spirit in which the Common Market later came to be formed, for these two concepts of Europe were entirely different. Degrelle's outlook, it must be remembered, was shaped largely by his citizenship of a country not much larger than East Anglia and his conception of its place in a world of 'big power' politics. In addition to this, men who endured the appalling hardships of the Eastern Front in 1941-45, showing common heroism and fighting for common ideals, were bound to develop a certain bond between each other which transcended language and national origins. Such ties had about as much similarity to those today linking EEC members as if they belonged to different planets.

Most importantly of all, the reader should never forget, in reliving with Degrelle the spectacular events of that titanic struggle in which he was engaged, that he and his men belonged to the SS, that section of the German and other Axis forces that is generally depicted by post-war historians as representing the ultimate in Nazi 'evil'. In the never-ending series of films churned out about World War II Germans just occasionally are portrayed as 'human', SS men never. But nothing comes out more strongly in this book than the essentially human personality of its author, as indicated in his feelings for his fallen comrades — yes and for those civilians who died and suffered as well.

Campaign in Russia will not in itself undo all the brainwashing of half a century about National Socialism, but to the beginner it will make a jolly good start.

JEFFREY TURNER

ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL

(Contd. from prev. page)

entertainment may be enhanced!

The next journey was down the M62 to Leeds, where I was due to meet Stanley Clayton-Garnett for a discussion about a number of publicity projects on which he is engaged and also some negotiations he had been conducting with people outside the party over the matter of Nationalist unity — negotiations which I hasten to say to our readers (in case they should be thinking "What again?") had taken place at the request of the others and not of ourselves. Whether these negotiations will lead anywhere it is early to tell at this stage, but it is the policy of our party not to keep the door shut on this issue if others wish to open it.

After a very useful talk lubricated by contributions from my host's bar I drove to Bradford, where I stayed the night at the home of our Bradford Organiser Gerry Robinson and his wife Muriel — not to forget their three very lively young boys. It was not the first time I had had reason to be grateful to Gerry and his family for their hospitality, and I never cease to be impressed by Gerry's really excellent library of 'forbidden' literature — truly a selection to induce a heart attack on the part of any representative of the Race Relations industry were he or she to see it!

In the morning another conference, this time with Gerry Robinson and Yorkshire Regional Organiser Mick Gibson at the latter's home in Leeds. Future organisational matters and activities are discussed and then we leave in my car for the local BNP Headquarters, a place with an atmosphere that is always agreeable. When we arrive many old friends, and some new ones, are there. We have a pleasant chat reliving old memories before it is time to depart for York, scene of the weekend's main event.

YORK

I leave a little early and on my own because I still have not completely finished preparation of my notes for the speech I have to make at the meeting following the parade. I make for the city centre in York — one of my very favourite towns, where I am pleased to find open on a Sunday my favourite coffee house and restaurant in Stonegate, where I settle down for a lunch to think out what I am going

to say later in the day.

York is a truly charming and thoroughly civilised place, with many beautiful buildings apart from the well known and massive Minster, as well as delightful old world streets and very little disfiguring modern 'architecture'. I also have always liked the look of the local people, who appear to be of very sound and undiluted Saxon and Viking stock. York people once rose in anger against the foreign invader in their midst centuries ago. I have the feeling that they will not be long in rising against the latter-day invaders, given a little encouragement.

Now it is time to proceed to the assembly point for the march to the local Cenotaph. I arrive there and we line up. There is a dignified and orderly march through the city and during this I am struck again, as I was at Manchester two days previously, by the high quality of the people we have with us. In the unlikely event of the struggle ever getting on top of one and tempting one to give up, the obligation not to let down grand people like this will always deter withdrawal.

We end our short ceremony and proceed to the place of the rally. It is filled with an audience of around 100 — which is pretty good for an almost wholly northern affair. Ian Sloan, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, John Wood and I make the speeches, with Mick Gibson in the chair. We all make a pledge to fight to oppose the politicians who have betrayed our war dead, and the meeting is then closed.

Since I need to be at my desk first thing the next morning (Monday) I take to the road back to London immediately afterwards. The A1 is a rather boring route, being mostly through flat country and in this case in the dark. Still, there is some pleasant music on the radio and between plenty of time to reflect on the weekend's events. It does not seem very long before the increasing presence of black and brown faces tell me I am nearing London, where I am staying the night as I have to meet some people there the next day. Tired but satisfied, I climb into bed. It has been a busy three days but all 100 per cent worthwhile.

OUR MAGAZINE believes in racial differences and opposes multi-racialism. This does not mean, however, that we hate other races or encourage others of our own race to do so. Those who are angered by the results of multi-racialism should direct their anger at politicians, not at members of ethnic minority groups.

Find out about the British National Party

Send 20p for information pack.

To:
P.O. BOX 446
LONDON SE23 2LS

Name.....

Address.....
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I enclose.....